

BRITISH RESPONSE TO WAR CALL SMALL

Only 100 Men a Day Enlist in
One District Out of 600,-
000 Available.

CONSCRIPTION LOOMS UP

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Despatches from Manchester and Liverpool tell of the slowness of recruiting in the north of England. The Manchester district, with a population of 600,000, has given only 400 recruits through its fifty recruiting depots in the past four days. The Liverpool returns show still less interest. Crowds of men of military age listen to the Boy Scouts' bands which parade the streets, crowd to football games and attend the theatres, but do not enlist.

The Manchester News says: "The shadow of conscription, with all its inherent evils and its serious industrial handicap, looms over the country. When Manchester can send only 100 men a day to reinforce our army it becomes obvious that something will have to be done to set a better pace."

In Ireland, where political strife has only partly subsided with the advent of war, recruiting is even slower, and the census figures show that Ireland has not yielded recruits in the same proportion of its available men as has England.

Irish officials point out that Ireland's strongest young men have gone to other countries, where there are better opportunities, leaving Ireland a country of women and old men.

TELLS "WAR SECRET."

Mr John Simon Gives Exact Day of
War's End.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 21.—Attorney-General Sir John Simon said in a recruiting speech today:

"I will tell you a secret with the full authority of my colleagues in the Ministry. I will tell you when the war is going to end, not approximately, but exactly. The war is going to end on the day when we and our Allies have accomplished the purpose on which we set out."

That is not only to end the wrongs of the unhappy Belgians, for righted these wrongs shall be not only to restore respect for sacred European obligations, as it shall be restored, but to crush that hateful spirit of Prussian militarism which is a menace to Europe worse than war; by crushing which we shall confer lasting benefit not only on ourselves, but on that great and powerful community, the German people themselves."

ANTWERP'S BIG BOARD BILL.

Must Provide 8,500 Bottles of Wine
for Garrison Daily.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—The German army, son of Antwerp, which numbered 17,000 men and 120 officers at the beginning of the occupation of that city, has now been considerably reduced as regards the men, while the number of officers has been largely augmented.

The Germans have fixed the number of bottles of wine which Antwerp has to furnish daily at 8,500. In addition to the wine the city has to supply the troops daily with 5,000 cigars, 255,000 cigarettes, 3,400 pounds of tobacco and 4,250 pounds of cheese, as well as fodder for 3,600 animals.

The city has also to furnish daily rations of meat, vegetables, salt, sugar and coffee for the garrison, as well as their daily pay, which amounts to 45,000 francs (\$9,000).

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS DENIED.

Servians Occupy Favorable Positions, Official Statement Says.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Serbian Legation at Athens has received the following official communication, according to the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency:

"Great Austrian victories are denied. The Serbian troops retreated from their positions around Valjevo, which they had defended for two months against superior forces. To-day they hold more advantageous positions, and they confidently await the attack of the enemy. The evacuation of Valjevo and the retreat were effected without incident or losses. Five cannon had to be abandoned on the heights, as they could not be lowered, and these were rendered useless."

"No important encounters have taken place since the order to retreat was given, consequently great Austrian victories are impossible."

AUSTRIA ACCUMULATES RICE.

Imports Largely From Italy, With
an Eye to Bread Shortage.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
VENICE, via Rome, Nov. 21.—The *Gazzettino* points out that the extensive exportation of rice from Italy to Austria has now increased owing to the prohibition of the exportation of flour and potatoes.

Rice is being accumulated in Austria with the object of using it in place of bread in the future.

CLAIMS 12 MORE FOR EMDEN.

Captain Says Published List of Cap-
tures Is Incomplete.

APPELTON, Wis., Nov. 21.—C. von Muller, brother of Capt. Carl von Muller of the famous German cruiser Emden, was here to-day and showed a letter received from his brother since his capture in which the captain states that the Emden captured twelve more vessels than she is credited with in print.

He had letters of identification, C. von Muller formerly served in the German army, leaving it May 17.

BODIES OF GERMANS BURNED.

Blast Furnace Near Charleroi Re-
ported Busy Night and Day.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The blast furnace near Charleroi is being run night and day burning the bodies of German soldiers killed along the Yser, according to information received by the *Independence Belge*, now being published in London. The bodies are brought to Charleroi by rail.

The same dispatch says that the coal mines of Charleroi have been reopened and that the miners are working two or three days a week.

KAISER PRAISES HIS TROOPS.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 21.—The Kaiser has written to Grand Duke Frederick August of Oldenburg thanking him for the cross of the Order of Frederick Augustus.

The Emperor said in his letter:

"I shall wear it in honor of the brave Oldenburgers, who on every occasion have done excellent work."

French Count Prisoner at Ratisbon.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Count d'Artois, d'Artois, is wounded and a prisoner at Ratisbon, in Bavaria.

Roberts Was Able to Say 'I Told You So' When Nations Ended Era of Peace

Last Years of His Life Were
Spent in Warning Eng-
land of Peril.

GREATER AS A MAN THAN AS A SOLDIER

It is very seldom that the "prophet in his own country" is given so apt an opportunity for saying "I told you so" as was Lord Roberts at the time of his death. For the last four years at least he had let no opportunity slip for denouncing in season and out of season Britain's unpreparedness for war. It needed only the present European holocaust to prove him right.

Just as martyrdom has become one of the most popular of professions in England, so the prophet of doom has become so great that he must have a very loud voice to make his outcry heard above the general din. More numerous, so many self-appointed prophets are clamorously false that those who really deserve attention are more than likely to be confused with the rest. And so it was with Roberts, to a very large section of his countrymen. He was a soldier, therefore, prejudiced; he was of the ruling caste, therefore self-interested; he was an old man, therefore senile. So argued the skeptics, more especially those who belonged to the mighty army of pacifists who in the piping times of peace had come to regard war as impossible because it was immoral.

War was too expensive to be possible in days of commerce, it was too repulsive to the better feelings to be possible in enlightened times such as ours; the nations understood each other so well that war was become an absurdity; the Kaiser was notoriously a man of peace; the Germans too intellectual a people ever to think of fighting England; and so on, and so forth. Such were the kinds of arguments to confute which Roberts devoted the latter years of his life and whose final confutation was to come from one mightier than he. The general British attitude toward war and its horrors was in fact well expressed by one of the English comic papers in which it was shown old ladies sitting comfortably over their tea discussing the horrors of the Belgian campaign. "It is too dreadful," says one. "Somebody ought to stop it." "Don't you worry, my dear," replies the other. "The Powers are bound to intervene soon."

Might Never Have Succeeded.

Whether, had not events so startlingly confirmed his arguments, Roberts would ever have succeeded in convincing his countrymen of the need for putting their army in order, is more than doubtful. Personally I do not think so. For one thing, he was too old a man. Although, emphatically, an example of a soul being more powerful than the body, so that you forgot the age of his body when you heard the youth speaking from his mouth, he had yet aged very perceptibly since he first started his last and most difficult campaign. To those who saw him only after a lapse of years, the change was very marked. I saw him for the last time about a month before the war broke out, and he left upon me such a suggestion of fragility as I have seen in only one other man—the late Pope Leo XIII., also some months before his death. In both cases the suggestion was—and in both the image suggested itself to me involuntarily—that of a candle burning within a vase of the flimsiest porcelain.

Though his body might age, he was of the kind of heart that is always the youthful enthusiasm of the boy. Who else could throw himself late in the 70s of his life into the tremendous task of swinging round the whole manner of thought of a great nation, put into his attempt also not only a deep and earnest enthusiasm but real enjoyment of the task—as any one who heard him speak of recent years must realize. With the same enjoyment he must have looked forward to his last journey and to mixing again with the Indian troops who had helped him win so many laurels.

Roberts was a great soldier, but as a soldier and like most great men and great soldiers he had a great deal of the woman in him. It was the feminine intuition and sympathy in him that made him so beloved not only by his own troops but even by his enemies, if we may trust the reports of German expressions of sympathy at his death. It is easy to be kind to be so understanding was a secret of which he was past master. I was once a witness of this some years ago when I was an officer in the territorial army. We were camped on Salisbury Plain and a group of German soldiers were going through instruction in outpost duty and we received a hint that the headquarter would probably be along to see what progress our



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Field Marshal Lord Roberts.
Making his last inspection of the new British army on Salisbury Plain, November 4. On this occasion "Bobs" paid particular attention to the Canadian troops.

men were making. Naturally great was our excitement and, to many of us, our forebodings.

An Episode of a Sentry.

It was known that the brigadier had a penchant for finding out that every man to the humblest private knew and understood his duties. One of the humblest, which is to say stupidest, privates happened to be in my company, and as his luck would have it he was posted as sentry at the corner of a wood when the brigadier came riding by in all his glittering array. I suppose half an hour had been wasted in trying to make that unhappy sentry realize exactly why he was where he was—until such words as "patrol," "outpost," "brigadier," "sentry" and "volunteer" had become inextricably intermingled in his gray matter. At least when the brigadier asked him what he was stammering for a time and at last burst out "I'm a revolutionary brigadier, sir."

"Our brigadier—he is doing noble service at the front just now—was some what stern of speech and set himself to reduce his unhappy rival to moist pulp. But a gentleman, small, mild of face and in plain uniform, who was riding beside him treated the matter otherwise. He actually cut off his nose, went up to the sentry, began to chat with him as one man to another brigadier and staff meanwhile waiting his return—and in five minutes that young sentry was the proudest man in all the territorial army. The mild little gentleman was the great "Bobs" himself and he had talked to the sentry "just like it might be you or me."

Like many other great soldiers, Roberts was a deeply religious man, with the same enthusiasm for the great "Bobs" often for this reason being compared to Chinese Gordon. In reality no two men could have been more different. Gordon was egotistical and to raise the level of the army in the direction of temperance, clean mindedness and the like, he was no hard and fast disciplinarian. He accepted, for instance, the presidency of a society which had for its aim not the total abandonment of alcoholic drinks but the restriction of their use to meal times. Nor was he ever known to attack the principles of his opponents through their personalities. A clear example of this he showed only shortly before his death, when, rebuking those of his countrymen who were making wild accusations against the behavior of the German troops in the field, he begged them to desist from "killing Kruger with their mouths" and to abandon "the ungentlemanlike practice of abusing one's subject on which he ever 'let himself go' with regard to his iniquities—the College of Heraldry and the fees it has the right to impose upon those who receive knighthoods, peerages or other honors at the hands of the King. He put his principles into practice by flatly refusing to pay the herald's fees at the time he was made a Knight of the Garter. The college attempted to mulct him of something over \$5,000. He flatly refused to pay and never did to the day of his death."

It was the open mindedness and kindness of the great soldier that should have made his national defense campaign all the more significant to his countrymen. It was in reality neither his fault nor theirs that they were unable to realize it. So many self-seekers, so many frank fanatics, so many who had axes of their own to grind found the most profitable way of grinding them to abuse their opponents that Roberts's methods seemed almost too mild to be convincing. In democratic countries it has come to be a political axiom that the best way to prove yourself a truth teller is to denounce some one else a liar. Roberts called no one a liar with the result that the more ignorant majority of his fellow countrymen regarded him frankly as an "old woman with a mission" or at best, as was said of another great man before him, as "an old man in a hurry."

The German Emperor was, as is well known, one of Roberts's firmest admirers and on more than one occasion called down upon his head the strictures of the more unbending of his own patriots. It is perhaps only in the correct nature of things that it should have been left to Wilhelm II. to prove to the dead General's fellow countrymen the truth of his last and greatest propaganda that:

"I have armed is he that hath his quarrel just."

But three times he who gets his blow in just."

The survivors of Capt. Scott's Antarctic expedition expressed the thousands of all the world when they chose for Capt. Scott's epitaph that he was "a very gallant gentleman." There could be none more fitting for the great soldier who has just died also and it is very well for England that she can still find so many of her sons who are ready to die for her in various ways and in dying to earn worthily so great a memory.

SMYRNA FIRING WAS MERELY DANGER SIGNAL

Continued from First Page.

The Ambassador's reply to these instructions: "It is recalled that Capt. Decker reported that the Turks had fired not 'towards' but 'at' the boat in which he was. He also reported that while the firing did not constitute, in his opinion, a hostile act, it was an unfriendly act."

Capt. Decker did not report, however, that the Governor-General offered to transport him to Smyrna overland. Officials here expressed surprise at the fact that if this offer reached Capt. Decker he did not mention it in his report. Ambassador Morgenthau, it is stated, had been officially notified that Smyrna was closed to merchant vessels and warships. It is regarded as strange, therefore, that he should have ordered Capt. Decker to Smyrna.

One of the chief causes for anxiety here was Capt. Decker's reference to the anxiety for the consulate at Smyrna. The White House statement to-night contains no reference to conditions in the Turkish port.

Capt. Decker's report contained the statement that the shooting was not a hostile act, but an unfriendly one. Naval officers contended that this was a justifiable distinction, but Secretary Daniels held that the phrase was confusing and suppressed it in giving out the report.

Referring to the actual firing on the Tennessee's launch, a White House statement issued at noon to-day, about five hours before the shooting, stated that a dispatch was available, stating "A shot was fired across her bows to stop her," whereupon Capt. Decker referring to the firing had said only that the Turks had "fired at" his boat.

Turkish Envoy Glad.

Abdul Hak Huseyni Bey, Charge d'Affaires of the Turkish Embassy, issued the following statement to-night apropos of the Smyrna incident:

"I am very glad to hear that definite news has been received to-night by the United States government from Constantinople that the firing on the launch of the battleship Tennessee by the authorities at Smyrna was merely a warning that the entrance to the harbor was dangerous owing to the presence of mines. Although the embassy has been without any information on the subject I always held the opinion from the outset that the firing was simply a precautionary measure and not the outcome of any hostile intent on the part of the Turkish authorities."

"The most cordial relations have always existed between the two governments and it is the desire of both the Ottoman government and people that such relations should always be maintained."

"I should like to take this opportunity to reiterate certain statements that have recently appeared in the press insinuating that rigorous and intentional censorship on the part of the Ottoman authorities was the cause of the unnecessary delay in exchange of the necessary dispatches between Turkey and the United States."

"This is not so. Censorship exists in Turkey at the present moment as it does in other countries, but the degree of both the Ottoman government and people that such relations should always be maintained."

"I should like to take this opportunity to reiterate certain statements that have recently appeared in the press insinuating that rigorous and intentional censorship on the part of the Ottoman authorities was the cause of the unnecessary delay in exchange of the necessary dispatches between Turkey and the United States."

TURKS FAR INTO EGYPT.

Berlin Report Says They Have Advanced Ninety Miles.

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (wireless via Smyrna, L. T.).—Constantinople reports that a Turkish army is advancing into northern Persia, having crossed the frontier of the province of Azerbaijan. Turkish troops have advanced 150 kilometers (ninety miles) into Egyptian territory, their attacks being successful everywhere. They also report success in Transcaucasia.

Shah-el-Arab, Persia, is defended against British attacks by mines and sunken ships.

TURKS SEIZE RAILWAY.

British Board Said to Have Been Confiscated.

By Central News.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—Constantinople

despatches announce that the Turkish Government has confiscated the British Smyrna-Aden Railway.

BEDOUINS INVADE EGYPT.

Cross Frontier From Syria Into Sinai Peninsula.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
CAIRO, Nov. 22.—Bedouins are making another raid on Egypt. They crossed the eastern frontier from Syria into the Sinai Peninsula, between the Gulfs of Euek and Akabah, yesterday.

No details have been received.

Underwriters Believe Menace to Suez Canal Serious.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Maritime underwriters seem to regard seriously the Turkish menace to the Suez Canal. Fifty guineas per cent. was charged at Lloyd's to-day for insurance against total loss in the event of the canal being closed for thirty consecutive days between November 21, 1914, and November 21, 1915.

PERSIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Shah Assures French Government of His Firm Resolve.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BOURBAUX, Nov. 21.—The Shah of Persia has officially notified the French Government that he is firmly resolved to remain neutral in the present conflict.

WAR LOAN MAY BE REDUCED.

Less Than One-fifth Subscribed in Vienna Up to Now.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, via Havre, Nov. 21.—Despatches from Vienna announce that the billion dollar war loan subscriptions are coming in before the end of the current year. Less than one-fifth of the amount has been subscribed, hence the loan will probably be reduced to \$200,000,000 and the remainder raised by forced contributions.

Italian Cabinet Meets To-day.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, via Havre, Nov. 21.—Premier Salandra curtailed a short vacation to Salerno and returned here to-night. He will preside at a Cabinet council to-morrow.

FRANCE WILL LEND \$4,000,000 TO GREECE

French Loan Closely Follows
One From Great Britain
for Warships.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BOURBAUX, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the Council of Ministers yesterday the Minister of Finance was authorized to make an advance of 20,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000) to the Greek Government.

Early in the present year Greece authorized a loan of \$10,000,000, which was to be floated in the French and English markets. The first issue of the loan, 250,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000), was issued in the latter part of March. The sum 175,000,000 francs (\$35,000,000) was placed by French bankers and the remaining 75,000,000 francs (\$15,000,000) was allotted to England. The issue price of the loan was 87%, and it bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

During the last week Great Britain advanced \$3,000,000 to Greece for the construction of warships in British yards.

CANADA RAISES 91,000 MEN.

A Further 20,000 to Be Added to Forces of Allies.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—In an official statement to-night the Government announced its intention to increase the number of men under arms in Canada from 50,000 to 60,000, making altogether 91,000 Canadians on active service.

The statement is as follows: It has been determined that the number of men under arms be increased in the immediate future to 60,000 in addition to the 30,000 men engaged in garrison duty. The Canadian force thus organized for active duty will be:

Forces already despatched..... \$2,800,000
Forces engaged in garrison duty..... \$2,000,000
Canada..... \$6,000,000
Total of men under arms..... \$10,800,000

"As soon as the second contingent goes forward a further enlistment of 17,000 men to take its place will be made, bringing the total up to 108,000."

J.M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 467 and 475 STS.

Have arranged to begin Monday

Special Sales

Embracing selected groups of
women's smartest apparel from reg-
ular made up stocks.

\$145 to \$165 Luxurious Wraps—\$95

Exquisite models in rich shades of fine chiffon velvet with deep collars and cuffs of Japanese Sable, Skunk, Fitch, Black Fox, Raccoon and other fashionable furs.

\$175 to \$295 Fur-Trimmed Wraps at \$145

Smart Fur-trimmed Wraps at \$65. Misses' Wraps—\$55

\$125 to \$175 Evening Gowns—\$95

Suitable for all manner of formal and informal affairs.

\$85 to \$125 Attractive Evening Gowns at \$65

Special Groups of

Street and Afternoon Dresses

Formerly \$45 to \$95—\$25 & \$35

Of serge and various silk materials suitable for semi-dress and informal occasions.

Dancing Dresses—Usually \$45 to \$85 \$25 and \$35

\$145 to \$250 Fur-trimmed Suits—\$95

Of rich velvets and fine velours de laine, in new soft shades.

Fur-trimmed Suits, regularly \$95 to \$125, at \$75

(Special groups of regular \$65 to \$85 suits at \$45 and \$58)

\$75 & \$85 Fur-trimmed Coats—\$55 & \$65

Fashionable models of French vicuna and velours de laine, trimmed with Alaska Skunk, Skunk-Raccoon

Ultra-smart Mole, Beaver and Krimmer-trimmed Coats, regularly \$85 and \$125, at \$75 & \$95

Sale of Millinery

\$25, \$35 & \$45 values—

\$10—\$15—\$20

Uncommon Values in Furs

Coats of Hudson Seal—\$125, \$150 and \$195

Usually \$150 to \$250

Full length ripple flare Hudson Seal Coat—\$250 value, at \$150

Coats of Caracul—\$85, \$125 and \$195

Usually \$115 to \$235

Novelty Fur Coats of Baby Caracul, Leopard, Mole and in smart combinations of Hudson Seal with other furs—

\$225, \$295, \$450. Values \$300 to \$650.

FUR SETS—Exceptional Values

Beautiful 4 Skin Natural Blue Fox Sets..... \$295

Dyed Blue Fox Sets..... \$95, \$145

Natural Fisher Sets..... \$175

Black Lynx, Skunk, and Pointed Fox Sets..... \$95

Black Fox or Skunk-Raccoon Sets..... \$145

Novelty Combination Sets—\$75, \$95, \$125, \$165 and up

Special Sale of

\$35 to \$45 Costume Blouses—\$15

Beautiful styles of braided or embroidered Brussels net and fine silk nets trimmed with Chantilly, Venice and Mechlin laces; some with touches of colored embroidery and beading, or with gold and silver lace. Also smart styles in novelty Georgette crepes and chiffons combined with faille velvet.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, November 15.—Allies repulse Germans on the Yser and recover the part of the left bank they had lost. Russians report advance along the entire front from East Prussia to Galicia. Name day of King Albert of Belgium celebrated in Paris and London.

MONDAY, November 16.—Germans make attacks along almost entire west front and are repulsed with severe loss at several points, especially around Ypres. Italy votes additional \$80,000,000 to keep army on war footing. Heavy fighting reported in northwestern Serbia.

TUESDAY, November 17.—New battle starts along the front of the Vistula and the Warthe in Russian Poland, where Germans have resumed the offensive. Special envoy reported to have been sent from Serbia to Petrograd to ask Russian aid in repelling Austrian invasion. Premier Asquith announces new British war loan of \$1,750,000,000. British declare whole of North Sea within military area because of mines and submarines.

WEDNESDAY, November 18.—Germans force Russians back on Polish line and Russians continue advance in East Prussia. Russian Baltic fortress of Libau bombarded by German cruisers. The United States seeks explanation of the firing on cruiser Tennessee's launch by Turks at Smyrna. Italy planning movement to shield Serbia. Along French-Belgian battle front day characterized by terrific artillery combats.

THURSDAY, November 19.—Turkish cruiser Goeben damaged by Russian battleship; escapes in fog. Japanese Foreign Minister, in interview, opposes suggestion to send troops to Europe. Two big battles raging along eastern front. Germans are advancing in northwestern Poland and Russians in East Prussia and southwestern Poland.

FRIDAY, November 20.—Floods and winter weather halt military operations in Flanders and northern France. Khedive of Egypt allies himself with Young Turks and Germans and will join Turkish forces. Russians halt German advance in Russian Poland. Prince von Buelow reported appointed German Ambassador at Rome. Balkan statesmen favor helping Allies.

SATURDAY, November 21.—Engagement on great scale in progress along eastern front in which it is believed conflict near Lodz may decide campaign. French make advance in region of Verdun, pushing their line to within 100 feet of German trenches. Servians take up strong position after retreat from Valjevo and reform line. Captain of Tennessee reports firing on launch at Smyrna not hostile act. Przemysl offers to surrender if garrison is allowed to keep arms. Russians refuse. German submarine, not a mine, sank British dreadnought off the Irish coast. It is learned.

(To be continued next Sunday.)